

TARIFF PROBLEM
SOLVED BY WAR
SAYS MARSHALL

Vice President Tells Jefferson Society America Need Fear no More Immigrants Either When Great Struggle is Over

PRESIDENT'S PEACE
POLICY IS PRAISED

"Give Him a Chance" Says Vice President—Ashurst, Hayden and Others Tell About Jefferson—Officers Elected.

"You talk about the tariff problem; there is no tariff problem. It and the immigration problem have been solved by this war between the nations of the old world," declared Vice President Thomas R. Marshall speaking at the banquet of the Jefferson society held at the Adams Hotel last evening. "If the war lasts until August first there will be three hundred millions of dollars worth of goods manufactured in this country which would ordinarily have gone to Europe, and yet you thought you needed only a home market. We want a foreign market, and peace, commerce and cord with all the world."

In a clear-cut address in which he confined himself almost entirely to a study of Jeffersonian principles, and their present-day application, the vice-president took occasion to pay a high tribute to the peace policy of President Wilson and to predict its successful outcome. "If anybody here doesn't like the effort of the president of the United States to keep this nation at peace, the recruiting offices are open in Paris, London and Berlin tonight, and he can get steady employment there as long as it lasts. I do not know how it is all going to come out," said the vice president, "but I do know that if this people can preserve their patience, maintain their equanimity, and bear things hard to bear and that perhaps they ought not to have borne, nothing can prevent this nation from marching at the forefront of civilization and being the torch bearer for all the years to come."

Although in the main he avoided politics, the vice president took occasion to make a prediction for 1916. The time was coming he said when the progressives would be asked to answer the question as to whether they left the republican party because they believed the proceedings in 1912 were dishonest, or whether they simply "went off mad." An effort, he declared, was being made to rehabilitate the old party, but although the hands were the hands of Esau, the voice was the voice of Jacob. As to the situation in Arizona, he hoped that the people would by experiment learn what form of government was best, and if the people insisted in laying everything to the Wilson administration, they would at least give it the credit for filling the Roosevelt dam.

Speaking of the aims and times of Thomas Jefferson, Vice President Marshall told the society that bears the name of the third president, that Jefferson was both an aristocrat and a democrat and in glowing terms praised his services for the nation. As founder of the university of Virginia, he declared, Jefferson was also in effect the founder of the entire common school system of the country. "Times have changed since the days of Thomas Jefferson," he said, "but his theory remains the same. Jefferson's aristocracy enabled him to put into effect a system of government that is a benefit to all mankind. The people of this country, all the people, are in charge of the affairs of this government; they can be aristocrats and democrats, but they cannot be the highest type of aristocrats unless they become democrats." The vice president in the course of his speech pointed out that collectivism and communism were not really desired by any individual. People who talk about that sort of thing don't want it, he declared. "Every man wants his son to have the chance of becoming president of the United States, but don't train him to be a vice president," he added amid laughter.

Vice President Marshall declared the tendency of the American people to

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Governor Signs Paroles
For Thirty-Six Prisoners

Acting on the recommendation of the new board of pardons and paroles, which was sustained Monday by the supreme court, Gov. Hunt yesterday signed thirty-six certificates of parole for prisoners at Florence.

All of the men paroled had earned their paroles under the merit system by work on the state roads, having served for sufficient time in the road camps to entitle them to release under this plan. Recommendations for their parole, which were filed with the governor some weeks ago by the pardon board, had not been acted upon pending a decision in the Laird case.

Gov. Hunt's action yesterday was the

FORMER PRESIDENTS
ARE PALL BEARERS

NEW HAVEN, April 13.—Much interest was shown in the appearance of former Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft at the funeral of Professor Thomas P. Lounsbury of Yale held in the college chapel, as it was the first time they had been in each other's presence since they became opposition candidates for the presidency in the last campaign. The honorary bearers included the ex-presidents and Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale university. Many prominent in the literary and public life of the country attended.

MAKES REQUEST
FOR CHANCE TO
MAKE REPAIRS

Commander of German Commerce Raider Asks for Three Weeks and Permission to Send Ship Into the Dry Dock

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEWPORT NEWS, April 13.—Commander Thierfelder of the German converted cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm delivered to Collector Hamilton a formal request for time to repair his ship. Letters followed to the secretary of the treasury, the contents of which were not divulged. While it is understood the German commander asked for three weeks as the maximum, he stated he would make every effort to complete his temporary repairs, and leave port before that time.

The request related only to temporary repairs, as a thorough overhauling of the Wilhelm would require months. Captain Thierfelder did not request coal or provisions, explaining he would do this when the Washington government decided how long he may remain in neutral waters.

It is understood his request included a petition for permission to go into drydock immediately. Until this is granted, the merchant raider must remain at anchor in the James river. Unofficially the captain urged that action regarding the ship be expedited, and in this connection asked the state department through the German embassy to have the naval board make an examination at once.

While the opinion prevails here that the Wilhelm will intern, Capt. Thierfelder insists that he must return to the high seas.

"We must get out," he said again. "We got in and we can get out. The fact that warships of the enemy are waiting for us must not deter us. They might sing us, but that has no fears for me."

Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the public health service examined the beriberi patients aboard the ship. Few opportunities have been afforded the United States health authorities to study this disease. Dr. Goldberger found about 85 cases, several of which have improved considerably. He returned to Washington tonight with his observations.

One French warship and a British cruiser were sighted off Virginia Capes by pilots who brought ships into port. The pilots brought a report they had received from merchantmen that the British knew the Kron Prinz Wilhelm had steamed north from the equator several weeks ago and that she was believed to be in American waters. The vigilance outside the capes seemed to be greater for outgoing than incoming vessels, they said.

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LOCKWOOD REVERSED IN
BIG HOOK-HOFFMAN SUIT

That the superior courts of Arizona have jurisdiction to determine the ownership of Arizona corporations where action is brought against a non-

TWO GATEWAYS
INTO HUNGARY
REMAIN BARRED

Despite the Tremendous Hammering by the Russians the Beskid and Ugok Passes Not Taken By Invaders

OPPOSITION IS
MOST STUBBORN

Russians Have Command of Road Leading to Ugok Pass But Teutonic Allies Check Movement In This Direction

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, April 13.—Two gateways into Hungary still remain barred despite the tremendous hammering by the Russians, as the Beskid pass, the loss of which would have opened the way for further advance into Hungary, hangs upon the possession of the Ugok pass, where the invaders are meeting the most stubborn opposition. Several days ago the Russians captured a position which gave them command of the road leading to the rear of the Ugok pass, but since then the Teutonic allies have checked the movement in this direction.

In the west the French, apparently satisfied with the recent successes between the Meuse and the Lorraine frontier, claim only to have come in contact with the German entanglements in this region. Official German reports assert the determined attacks by the French were repulsed in this region.

The importance of the Carpathian operations is indicated by the half-hearted actions reported from the other sections along the eastern front where even the counter offensive in East Galicia, which was evidently planned to divert the Russian efforts from the passes seems to have been prosecuted with little energy.

The whole campaign in the east pivots on the Ugok pass, where the Austro-German forces are in such great strength that the efforts of the Russians to reach the Hungarian plains are likely to be prolonged.

Probably no session of the British parliament since the opening of the war has been awaited with keener interest than the sitting which will begin tomorrow. "Dry" England, unknown except for a period of two years, 150 years ago, is not beyond the possibilities, but the government has given not the slightest official hint as to what action may be expected in its undoubted determination to attack the problem of restricting the consumption of alcoholic liquors.

On Way to Carpathians

VENICE, April 13.—Messages from Vienna say the passage of a large number of German troops through Budapest on the way to the Carpathians has somewhat reassured the Hungarian population, which had become alarmed by reports that a Russian invasion threatened. It is said the defense of the Carpathians has been largely entrusted to the Germans. Vienna's journals assert the German troops have not only succeeded in repulsing the Russians but have initiated counter-attacks and captured large stores of war munitions.

EXPLOSION FROM FIRE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, April 13.—A fatal explosion at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, yesterday resulted from fire, according to recent despatches reaching London.

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Women In War
Service Want Pay
Same As The Men

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

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WATER NEARS SPILLWAY AND
PEOPLE PREPARE FOR TRIP
TO ROOSEVELT WATER FETEBROOKS MAKES
PLAIN DOES NOT
FAVOR UNIONS

Vice President of the Western Union, as Witness Before Federal Industrial Relations Commission Tells of Opposition

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Commercial Telegraph, a business at present the subject of an inquiry by the United States commission on industrial relations in session here, was presented from widely divergent angles. The witnesses were S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, who completed his testimony; Belvidere Brooks, vice president and former general manager of the Western Union; Henry Lynch, a telegraph operator who claims his unionism forced him into exile in Canada; H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; Edgar Barrett, a Western Union employee who confessed himself a former special agent or "spotter," and Edward Reynolds, general manager of the Postal.

Brooks made plain his opposition to the union, as at present constituted. He said that thirty years ago his company opposed the union, but just prior to 1907, when a strike was called costing the company \$5,000,000, the union became rejuvenated and no protest was made. A short time later an agreement was reached, but the very next day a strike was called in San Francisco, he said, which eventually spread all over the country. Since then the company has not cared to employ men interested in the union.

The witness repeated considerable testimony similar to that given by President Carlton of the same company, as for instance, that the wages were not high enough.

"We cannot deal with an organization like that, as we could do with one headed by a man like Perham or Commissioner Garretson," he said.

Mr. Jerham took the stand to explain when the strike called by S. J. Small on the Pacific coast could not be reached with news of the agreement and the men in San Francisco walked out in ignorance of it. Commissioner Ashton asked if it would be possible for Mr. Perham's executive committee to make so important an agreement and leave him in ignorance of it. The witness thought not. Mr. Perham explained that perhaps he would not be so popular with Mr. Brooks if the latter knew there are still railroad officers where he would not be received.

Mr. Reynolds said the welfare of the employees of the Postal company was his personal and special consideration. He spends much of his time making visits to the various offices. There is a union within the company, he said, the officers of which take up the grievances with the heads of the company. Vacations with pay are allowed and there is a benefit system.

In 1907 there were members of the Telegraphers Union employed by us, but a strike was foreshadowed, he said, and a strike was foreshadowed, he said, "They made errors for the purpose of placing their non-union companions in a bad light, and when they struck they did so without having made a single complaint or demand to the company."

"We were merely informed that they had been ordered out. It damaged the company greatly and would have

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Women In War Service Want Pay Same As The Men

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CONFERENCES ON JAPANESE
DEMANDS AGAIN DEADLOCKED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

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Nine Inches of Dry Concrete Between Lake Level and Overflow Point: Water May "Spill" Into River Tonight

PREPARATIONS
ARE COMPLETE

Salt River Valley and Gila County Ready to Mobilize for Motorcade to Dam Tomorrow: Some Already on the Way

Some have gone, more will go today, and tomorrow, everybody will be at Roosevelt dam, for the great celebration since Hon. Theodore Roosevelt spoke the words that dedicated the just completed water bank. In tomorrow's celebration, there is to be a purpose served, entirely outside of the pleasure such a fete will give to those who participate. Going out over the wires, the story of what happens at the dam, will let the world know that the first and biggest reclamation project has "come clean"—is a success.

This morning water is within a few inches of the spillway on the south end of the dam. Last night's reading showed it to be within nine inches of the top. Calculated at the rate of its ordinary daily gain, today's increase will be within nine inches of the top. The first few drops of water over the spillway during tonight. Project Manager C. H. Fitch said last night that the use of a few acre feet a day to help out the lagging Verde to supply the needs of the valley would not be a consideration in the filling of the reservoir. Yesterday not over a thousand acre feet were let down the river, and then only because it was absolutely necessary in order to supply the heavy crops.

At yesterday's meeting of the committee here, everything was arranged for caring for the crowds. President John P. Orme of the water users announced that he would have four men on the road to help with the crowd. Sheriff Jeff Adams said his men were in readiness. Globe wired down that their end of the celebration was all complete. Romaine Fielding took two auto loads of his motion picture people to Roosevelt yesterday to be on hand to film the celebration. Fred Kenyon of the Kenyon Tire company let it be known that he would put a truck load of tire men on the road to follow the motorcade, and handle accidents free of charge.

In brief, Salt River Valley and Gila county are all packed and ready to leave for the central point, and the only one that's kicking is Harry Welch, who cannot find enough autos to carry all the people that want to go. Some more of his distinguished guests are coming and they need friends with cars to pack them up to the dam. Among those who will arrive today is George H. Maxwell, one of the founders of reclamation, a member of the speechmaking crew and a highly important addition to the festivities. C. M. Cooper was

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TO CONTROL ALCOHOL SUPPLY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, April 13.—The Evening Chronicle, which is in close touch with the cabinet, says the government is considering a plan for the complete state control of wholesale and retail trade in the domestic supply of alcohol. The plan, the newspaper adds, involves the state of the monopoly in the manufacture and sale of liquors.

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New St. Louis Alderman Is
Indicted On Forgery Charge

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

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VILLA ARMY IS
GIVEN BEATING
AT MATAMORAS

In Sortie, Carranza Garrison Inflicts Heavy Blow on Villa Army Report Saying Three Hundred Troopers Are Killed

DRAWS LONG
PROMISED SHELLING

Both Factions Refuse to Permit Persons to Cross River at Brownsville to Obtain Direct News of the Fighting

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BROWNSVILLE, April 13.—In a sortie the Carranza garrison at Matamoras inflicted a heavy blow to the Villa army besieging them. General Navarro, second in command of the Villa troops was brought to Brownsville dangerously wounded. The Carranza consulate here claimed the Villa dead numbered 300.

The sortie drew from the Villa forces the long promised shelling of Matamoras, but the shelling was stopped when the Carranza garrison returned to the trenches and tonight the firing ceased. All positions of the armies were practically unchanged.

Both factions refused all day and tonight to permit persons to cross the river from Brownsville to obtain direct news of the fighting and both claimed to have won the fight. Villa officers said the sortie first drove in the Villa outposts, but the Carranza troops retreated when the Villa cavalry brought up its main force.

The Villa troops were known to have some dead and wounded, but they denied the number was 300.

Col. Blockson, in charge of the United States post and border patrol here, arranged to guard the American side of the boundary closely tonight and extra forces were sent to the international bridge.

The Carranza consulate issued the following statement after the battle:

"Our forces captured prisoners, about 200 horses, a large amount of ammunition and rapid fire guns and a large number of carbines. We also captured all the Villista supplies of food this side of La Rucias."

"On our side the losses so far were 17 killed and 60 wounded. Among the killed was Lieut. Colonel Guerrero." During the bombardment eight shells passed completely over Matamoras and four others dropped in the city, where they did little damage. The shelling demonstrated that so long as the Villa cannot retain their present position to the extreme west of Matamoras, Brownsville probably will be safe from shell fire but it seemed to demonstrate sharply what would happen to Brownsville if the besieging artillery fired at Matamoras from any other direction. Shells from other points fired as those sent over Matamoras would have dropped into Brownsville. The last shots from the Villa artillery were fired when a train of freight cars, armed with machine guns, attempted to leave Matamoras in the direction of the Villa lines. The Villa guns dropped two shells close to the train, whereupon the engineer backed into Matamoras.

Prisoners Are Executed

LAREDO, Texas, April 13.—Mexican soldiers at Nuevo Laredo declared that General Maclovio Herrera caused 200 Villa followers and prisoners to be executed after the Villa defeat near Huachita, twenty miles south. The Carranza commander's reply to questions was: "The prisoners have been disposed of."

In his official report to Carranza regarding the battle, Herrera, it is said, did not mention the executions. Information tonight from Carranza officers and soldiers in Nuevo Laredo indicated that 350 Villa soldiers who surrendered after yesterday's battle between the Villa and Carranza armies near Huachita, 20 miles south of the border, as well as a number of Mexican women, were summarily executed by the Carranza forces. The Carranza general is said to have ordered the machine guns turned on one party of surrendering Villa men, resulting in the death of seventy-six. The wounded, it is said, were bayoneted on the field.

Another Carranza officer is credited with having killed 120 prisoners with machine guns, while other Carranza

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